

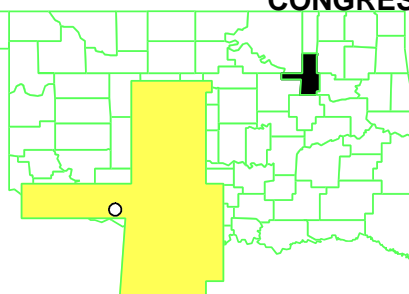
COMPASS INDUSTRIES (AVERY DRIVE) OKLAHOMA

EPA ID# OKD980620983
Site ID: 0601258

EPA REGION 6 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

Tulsa County
Chandler Park

Other Names:
Chandler Landfill
No update scheduled.



Site Description

- Location:**
- The site is a former landfill located in a previously operated quarry in the Chandler Park area west of Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
- Population:**
- The Tulsa metropolitan area has a population of 376,000
- Setting:**
- Nearest residence is 1/4-mile from the site.
 - Nearest drinking water well is approximately 1/2-mile from the site, is not currently in use, and is up-gradient.
 - Approximately 60 acres in area; depth of refuse and hazardous waste is approximately 20 feet.
- Geology:**
- The site is located on a bluff adjacent to the Arkansas River.
 - Waste is located in a stone quarry in the Hogshooter Limestone formation, which varies between 20 and 30 feet thick.
 - Beneath the site is the Coffeyville formation, consisting of shales interspersed with minor sandstones and siltstones.

Present Status

- The Site is currently in Operation and Maintenance under the care of the City of Sand Springs, OK.
- EPA will begin Five-Year Review activities in October 2005.

Wastes and Volumes

- Principal pollutants at the Compass Industries Superfund site include waste jet fuel and oily sludges, miscellaneous solvents, acids, caustics, bleaches and benzene.
- PCBs and pesticides were also detected.
- The absolute volumes of pollutants are unknown, but are estimated to be approximately: 22,000 gallons of waste jet fuel, 4,000 gallons of solvents and 3,300 gallons of the caustics, bleaches and benzene.

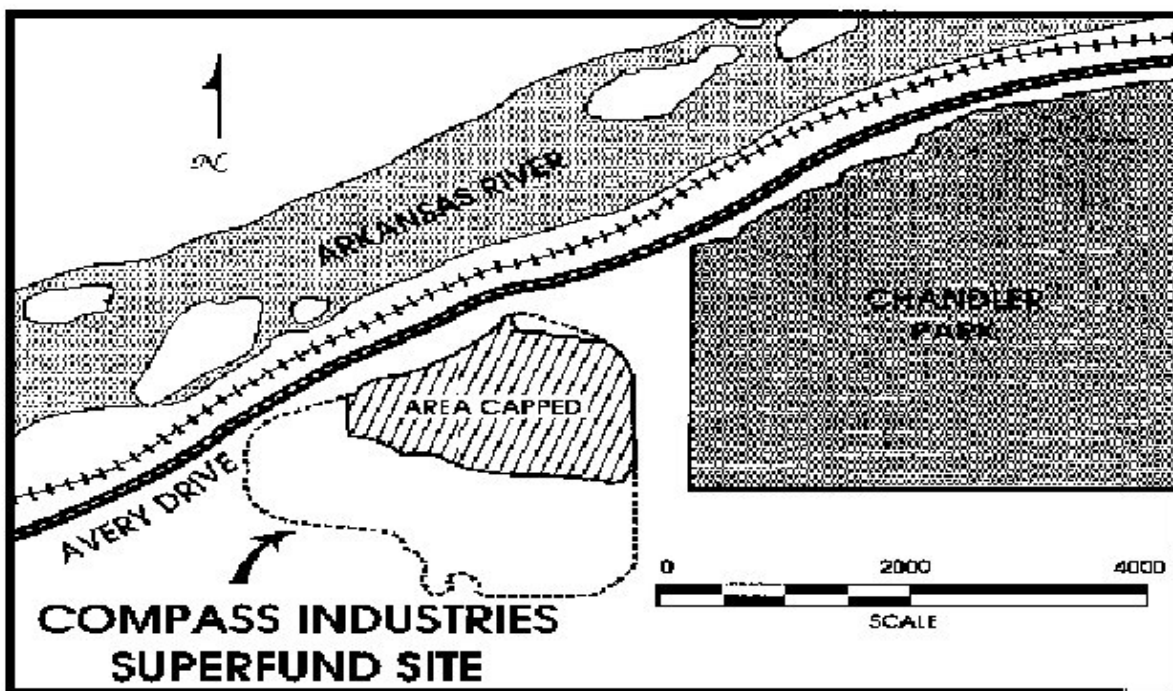
Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Site HRS Score: 60.57
Proposed Date: 9/08/83
Final Date: 9/21/84
NPL Update: No. 1

- One potentially responsible party (PRP), Texaco, stated that a ground water score was assigned but that no ground water testing was done, that the air data was insufficient to document an air release, and that tests failing to detect hazardous substances were not taken into account in computing the HRS score.
- EPA responded that the HRS score was based on route characteristics, that an air release was properly assigned, and that negative results do not counter positive results.

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- The site, originally a limestone quarry (1930s), was a permitted landfill which accepted an unknown quantity of hazardous wastes from the surrounding industries.
- The landfill operated from 1964 to the late 1970s.

- One PRP, Ashland Chemical Co., responded during the National Priorities List (NPL) Proposal comment period that it would not participate in the remediation.
- Site caught fire underground and burned for more than a year (1982).
- May - June 1988, EPA installed a fence and posted warning signs around the site perimeter.
- The Remedial Design (RD) was completed in 4/89 under Oklahoma State Department of Health and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project oversight.
- Sun, Texaco and Standard Royalties installed the RCRA cap between January 1990 and June 1991.
- Winter turf had to be planted during fall 1990, thus extending the Remedial Action schedule.
- Final turfing was planted during summer 1991, which facilitated better growth.
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) began in September 1991 with collection of seepages and background samples.
- Subsequent fiscal quarters of sampling (through October 1997), indicated the contaminants to be below monitoring standards.
- The Completion Report memorializing the end of Remedial Action was signed by the Regional Administrator on June 30, 1992.
- The Construction Completion notice was entered into the Federal Register in July 1992.
- Five Year Review was held up due to lack of clear definition of the capped area. In spring of 1997 the cap was surveyed and defined by the legal metes and bound definition. Now that the cap is defined, the non-cap areas will be recommended for release for beneficial use.
- A 5-Year Review for the site was completed on September 26, 2000. Monitoring for five-plus years past the cap installation has shown that contaminants of concern are within the cleanup standards.
- The second 5-year review was finalized on December 26, 2001.
- The direct final notice of deletion and the notice of intent to delete were published on November 28, 2001. During the comment period, a comment was received requesting an extension of the comment period. Because the EPA did not publish a withdrawal before the final date of the deletion, the EPA published a removal of the deletion and established a new comment period.
- The removal was published on March 19, 2002.
- The Notice of Intent to Delete was published on May 16, 2002. Public Comment period ended June 17, 2002.
- The Notice of Deletion was published on July 18, 2002.
- Annual Operation and Maintenance Reports for 2002 and 2003 were received August 2004.
- Annual Operation and Maintenance Report for 2004 received June 2004.

Health Considerations:

- The site had a potential for recurring fires with toxic air emissions which had the possibility of reaching nearby residences.

Other Environmental Risks:

- Potential of surface discharges along bluff below landfill site.
- Area is a bald eagle habitat.
- Previous underground fires have contributed to air releases at the site.

Record of Decision

Signed: September 27, 1987

- The remedy selected for the Compass Industries Superfund site included capping the landfill, with on-site treatment of contaminated ground water, if necessary.

Ground Water:

- Treatment of upper, perched aquifer, if deemed necessary, following installation of the cap.

Soil Treatment:

- Multi-layer cap to confine and isolate landfill contaminants, and to reduce leachate migration into ground water aquifers.

Other Remedies Considered

1. "No Action"
2. Cap and off-site ground water
3. Full on-site thermal destruction
4. Partial on-site thermal destruction
5. Partial off-site thermal destruction

Reasons Not Chosen

Not protective of human health and the environment
Increased potential for human exposure to site contaminants
Not cost-effective
Not cost-effective
Not cost-effective

Community Involvement

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 3/84 by EPA, revised 7/90 by PRPs
- Open houses and workshops: 4/89 (RD Completion), 1/90 (RA Start)
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 7/87.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 3/88
- Milestone Fact Sheets: 9/91
- Citizens on Mailing List: 160
- Constituency Interest: Concerns about direct contact with site wastes due to close proximity of an elementary school and Chandler Park.
- Site Repository: Page Memorial Library, 6 East Broadway, Sand Springs, OK 74063

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: 2/89
- Letters of Intent Received: None
- Final Application Received: N/A
- Grant Award: N/A
- Current Status: No past or current TAG interest from community

Contacts

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Katrina Higgins-Coltrain, 214/665-8143, 6SF-LP
- **State Contact:** Hal Cantwell, 405/702-5100
- **Community Involvement (EPA):** Katrina Higgins-Coltrain, 214/665-8143, 6SF-AP
- **EPA Regional Public Liaison:** Arnold Ondarza, 1-800-533-3508, 6SF
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Roberta Hirt, 214/665-8079, 6SF-LT
- **Prime Contractors: Oversight:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (for EPA)

Benefits

- American Bald Eagle habitat has been protected.
- Approximately two stream miles along the Arkansas River have been made safe from off-site migration of contaminants, allowing continued recreational activities by area residents.
- The potential for site fires spreading airborne contamination to over 300,000 residents of Tulsa has been mitigated.
- Thirty acres are available for restricted recreational/commercial use.